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NEW ARMY TO BE IN CAMPS OCTOBER FIRST

ORDERED OUT AT THREE TEN-DAY INTERVALS.

All Members of Draft Army to Undergo Physical Examination Upon Arrival.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The entire 687,000 men composing the first increment of the army draft forces will be under training early in October. Under orders issued today the first thirty per cent of the quota of each district will begin entraining for cantonments September 5, the next thirty per cent September 15, and another thirty per cent September 30. The remaining ten per cent will be mobilized as soon after that date as possible.

The plan to assemble the new forces in three increments distributes the task of furnishing supplies and equipment through September. It will also prevent serious shortages in any camp, and will give the new officers from the training camps time to familiarize themselves with their duties gradually before responsibility for a great body of men falls on them. The order issued means that about 12,000 men will reach each of the sixteen cantonments soon after September 5. They will first be examined physically by army doctors and finally accepted or rejected. This will take some time and the men will have to be furnished with temporary quarters and rationed while awaiting examination. If the full quota were assembled at one time, great confusion would result.

Presumably the first increment will have been organized into skeleton companies, battalions or regiments before the second arrives.

To Favor Harvesting.
In farming communities, local boards now will arrange the lists of those to fill the first increment with local crop conditions in mind. Men engaged in harvesting work and who otherwise would go with the first third of the district quota will be passed over to the second or third as may be necessary.

Reviewing the question of discharge for dependent relatives, General Crowder issued a supplemental ruling today holding that persons should not be discharged because of dependents resident abroad.

"The object of the law permitting persons to be discharged provided he has a person falling within any of the classes of dependents, dependent upon him was to prevent such dependents becoming a charge upon the American people," the ruling says. "A dependent residing abroad could not become such a charge."

That conscientious objectors to war are not to be excused entirely from serving the country was made clear in another ruling by the provost marshal, holding that such persons should be sent to the mobilization camps along with others drafted, to be assigned later to non-combatant branches of the service. It is presumed they will serve in equipment corps, the medical corps or other units not employed in actual combat.

MUST SUPPORT CLAIM BY OATH

Those Wishing Exemption Because of Occupation Must Furnish Full Affidavits.

A letter received this morning by the local exemption board from J. E. McDonald, chairman of the District Board for the Western District of South Carolina, points out several matters of interest and importance to those claiming exemption from military service. Mr. McDonald says that claims for exemption on account of industrial occupation should be sustained, in each instance, by affidavits and points out that his board cannot act on a mere claim filed without proof to sustain it.

All claims of this nature should be forwarded to the District Exemption Board, Greenwood, S. C., and not to the local board or any individual.

VIRGINIANS CHARGED WITH BEING TRAITORS

MEN MAY HAVE DEATH PENALTY IMPOSED.

Charged That Mountaineers Tried to Recruit Army For Making War on U. S.

Big Stone Gap, Va., Aug. 12.—Trial of William Verdon McCoy and John W. Phipps, mountaineers, on charge of high treason, will begin in the United States district court here tomorrow morning. The defendants are charged specifically with recruiting an army to make war on the United States, fomenting rebellion, resisting the conscription law and conspiring to seize United States property.

Phipps and McCoy were arrested on May 27, 1917, by Virginia guardsmen and department of justice agents after, it is alleged, they had recruited and organized an oath-bound mountain clan of three hundred men for the purpose of overpowering the military guard stationed in Wise county, seize their arms, murder wealthy landowners in the mountain section and divide the property seized among the clansmen. Governor Stuart was selected as one of the victims of the alleged gang. Indictments in six counts were returned against McCoy and Phipps at the June term of the United States court at Roanoke and the hearing tomorrow will be before Judge Henry C. McDowell. Every precaution has been taken by the authorities to suppress any outbreak of the friends of the accused when the trial opens.

While opposition to conscription figured in the plot alleged to have been fomented by McCoy, socialistic idioms are said to have been the basic principle involved, "the declaration of war" which officials say was issued by the leaders of the clan declaring "that the country is ours and all therein." The oath administered to the recruits, it is charged, pledged among other things that the signer would "submit to the separation of his head from his body" before violating the oath. McCoy is a member of a family made famous by the Hatfield-McCoy feuds of some twenty years ago, while Phipps is said to be a typical mountaineer.

LICENSE FORMS READY.

Three Sorts Approved by Secretary Redfield.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Three forms of applications for license for shipment of goods the government has put under export control, were approved today by Secretary Redfield. After August 15, no applications will be recognized unless made according to the manner prescribed.

One application covers the export of goods to neutral countries; another deals with the commodities for shipment to countries associated with the United States in the war, and the third is for exports of iron and steel to the allies. Under a recent ruling by President Wilson iron and steel may be shipped only to the allies and then only when designed for actual war uses.

The department of commerce will discontinue after August 15 the practice of merely stamping applications for license "approved" and will issue a regular form of license.

TO CONSIDER CLAIMS.

Additional Men Summoned for Examination at St. George.

St. George, Aug. 13.—The exemption board of Dorchester county will meet tomorrow morning for the purpose of taking up the claims for exemptions which have been filed since the men included in the first call were examined. Dorchester county's quota is 122 men and of the 244 in the first call a very large majority of those who passed the physical test filed claims for discharge. With few exceptions, dependency of relatives is the cause given. An additional 160 men have been summoned to appear on Thursday and Friday of this week.

TEUTON DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIANS PROGRESSES

GERMANS MAKING GAINS OVER THE SLAVS.

French Troops Have Again Repulsed the Enemy Along the Aisne Front.

Infantry fighting on the western front and especially in Flanders has not been marked during the last twenty-four hours. In southern Moldavia the Teuton drive against the Russians and Rumanians progresses.

In Flanders the Anglo-French and German troops apparently are resting in preparation for further infantry activity. The Germans can hardly permit the British to hold the important salient east of Ypres and between Pilkem and Hollebeke without first making additional efforts to straighten out the front. By widening the salient, Field Marshal Haig adds to the insecurity of the German line from Dixmude north to the coast as well as the front southward toward Lens.

French troops again have repulsed German efforts along the Aisne front. Sunday night and on Monday the Teutons tried to recapture the ground lost to the French south of Ailles. The French threw back all the attacks. East of the positions the French took the offensive and succeeded in making a small advance. Elsewhere on the French front the artillery fighting continues violent.

The Russians and Rumanians having been forced to give up the Fokshani-Maraschti line and retire to the Sereth river, Field Marshal von Mackensen has captured Pantzu, a railway town west of Maraschti. By taking this town the Teutons probably have cut the railway line north, imperilling the Russians and Rumanians fighting in western Moldavia around Ocna as the railroad north from Maraschti was one of their two means of obtaining supplies and reinforcements.

German aeroplanes which raided the southeast coast of England Sunday apparently had London as their objective but the prompt defense by British airplanes and anti-aircraft guns compelled them to abandon that plan. In the pursuit two of the raiders were brought down by British airmen. Berlin admits the loss of one machine and Amsterdam reports that a German airplane was forced to land in Dutch territory Sunday, evidently while returning from England.

Five Americans and fourteen others were killed when the British steamer City of Athens struck a mine last Friday near Capetown, South Africa. Four of the Americans lost were missionaries. The American bark Christian has been sunk off the Azores by a German submarine. The crew was landed safely.

STILL MORE CAMPS FOR ARMY OFFICERS

General Wood Thinks That There Will Yet Be Other Opportunities for Civilians.

Charleston, Aug. 13.—General Wood will leave Thursday for Atlanta and Chattanooga to look over the officers' training camps. No formal commencement exercises have been arranged by the war department, the closing formalities having been left to the pleasure of each commanding officer. In speaking of the camps today, General Wood again reiterated his firm belief that it will be necessary to hold other and larger training camps for officers throughout the war, and that there would be plenty of opportunity for every one who wanted to get into the war to do so.

DELAY IN DEPARTURE.

District Guardsmen Will Not Leave Tomorrow.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The Third Infantry of the National Guard of the District of Columbia will not leave camp at Fort Myers Wednesday for the National Guard camp at Greenville as expected. It has been officially notified that the camp is not yet ready for it.

DID NOT GIVE ORDER TO DESPOIL BELGIUM

BERLIN DENIES EXISTENCE OF ANY SUCH TELEGRAM

Says That Emperor Gave No Message to Gerard on the Subject of Belgium.

Berlin, Aug. 13, Via Amsterdam.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung denies the existence of the telegram alleged by James W. Gerard, the former American ambassador to Berlin, to have been sent by Emperor William to President Wilson in August, 1914, when the German emperor is quoted as having asserted that Belgium's neutrality "had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds." The alleged telegram which has reached Berlin by way of Switzerland has the emperor saying that King George sent him word through the emperor's brother, Prince Henry, that Great Britain would remain neutral if war broke out on the continent involving Germany and France and Austria and Russia. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"We are in a position to declare that no such telegram from the emperor exists. It is true that Mr. Gerard was given an audience on August 10, 1914, in order to give him an opportunity of placing President Wilson's offer of mediation before the emperor."

"The President's personal message to the emperor read as from the official head of one of the powers which signed The Hague convention and I feel it to be my right and my duty in accordance with Article III of the convention to declare to you in a spirit of true friendship that I would welcome any opportunity to act in the interests of European peace whether now or at any other time that might be better fitted to render you and all concerned services which would give me satisfaction and joy."

"This proposal was made at the time when the armies of both sides had already crossed the frontier and when it seemed out of the question to call a halt to events. The emperor could, therefore, only have his thanks conveyed to President Wilson for his offer and thereby remark that while the present moment was too early for mediation by the neutral powers, the President's friendly proposal might later be returned to."

"The emperor then conversed for some time further with Mr. Gerard and explained to him the events that led up to the outbreak of war. The emperor particularly pointed out ambiguous disloyal attitude of Great Britain."

"Mr. Gerard's statement in his memoirs appear to be a reproduction of this conversation."

"Possibly during the conversation the emperor wrote a memorandum for the ambassador so that he might not announce anything to Washington that would be incorrect. In that case it would be a matter of record destined to assist Mr. Gerard's memory but it would not be a communication from the emperor to President Wilson."

DUNLAP-MILLEN.

A wedding of interest to Lancaster people took place in Charlotte yesterday when Miss Ruth Dunlap of Charlotte became the bride of Raymond O. Millen of Hartsville. The groom made his home in Lancaster until a few years ago and has a number of relatives in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Millen arrived in the city today and will spend several days here.

COL. WATSON ASKED TO ATTEND

Columbia, Aug. 13.—David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, has called a meeting in Atlanta on Friday for a discussion of wheat and rye growing. Commissioner E. J. Watson, of the State Department of Agriculture, has been invited to be present and participate in the conference.

EXEMPTION LINES ARE NOW BEING TIGHTENED

TOO MANY TRYING TO AVOID SERVICE.

Provost Marshal Says Draft Law Is For Interest of Nation, Not Individual.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Renewed emphasis was laid by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder today on the fact that congress framed the army draft law in the interest of the nation, not for the individual. For that reason the lines are being drawn tight in the matter of exemptions.

The government has acted slowly in bringing home to the people the rigid character of the Draft Act. There has been much discussion of the exemption problem, based on an erroneous view of the law's purpose, which assumed that married men, for instance, would be exempted without question.

Gen. Crowder has taken the position in recent ruling that married men will be exempted only when the removal of the drafted man from his family circle probably would result in the family becoming a public burden. In that case it is to the interest of the government to leave him in his civil occupation, so that the government will not have to care for his dependents.

Industrial Enterprises.

An interpretation similarly rigid now has been placed upon exemptions for industrial reasons. The government has taken the lead in scrutinizing closely individual cases among its employees before asking that they be exempted. Wherever there is doubt, no exemption is asked.

District boards throughout the country have been instructed to make the government's action their guide in dealing with claims for exemption of men in private employment. An employer seeking exemption for a man he considers indispensable, must prove to the board's satisfaction that his industry is necessary to the public interest or to the maintenance of the military establishment, and that the particular individual is indispensable to the industry. Reasons would be given as to why it would be impossible to replace the registered man, with another, not of military age, or with a woman.

Wholesale Attempts.

Reports to the provost marshal general have indicated plainly that wholesale attempts to evade the draft through the dependency clause of the regulation is in progress in many places. The additional cautions sent to district boards in regard to industrial exemption, it is hoped, will forestall similar attempts when that stage of proceedings is reached. The government is also in a strong position in regard to discharges granted by the local selection boards because of dependents, as an appeal has been recorded automatically in each case, and it will be possible to reopen it before the district board and make sure no evasion of duty has been permitted.

The office force at Gen. Crowder's headquarters has been materially reduced and virtually all the officers who have aided him in the huge task of carrying through the draft, have been detailed to the national army.

BARNES TO SUCCEED.

Takes Henderson's Place in War Cabinet.

London, Aug. 13.—George Nicoll Barnes, minister of pensions, says an official announcement tonight, has been appointed a member of the war cabinet in succession to Arthur Henderson. The Press Association says the appointment has the approval of all the other Labor members of the government.

HEADS NEW SYSTEM.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Dr. Charles Allen, professor of William Hood Dunwoody Institute of Minneapolis, was today appointed director of vocational education. He serves with the board which administers the new law.

AMERICAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY GERMANS

WERE TAKEN WHEN SUB SANK CAMPANA.

Captain of American Vessel and Four Bluejackets Are Now Prisoners of War.

Five Americans are prisoners aboard a German submarine, the navy department believes. Four of these probably are the first prisoners of the American fighting force taken by the Germans.

The captain of the American steamer Campana and four members of the armed guard were taken from the steamer when she was sunk by a German submarine August 6, 140 miles west of Ile de Re, off the coast of France. Forty-seven survivors of the steamer, which was a Standard Oil tanker, have been landed safely.

Unfavorable weather again is hampering large scale operations in Flanders, but in southern Moldavia the desperate fighting between the Russo-Rumanians and the Teutons continues with increasing ferocity.

Field Marshal von Mackensen is using strong forces in an endeavor to break through the entente line toward the railroad junction of Tecuchiu. The Russians and Rumanians are resisting valiantly the numerically superior enemy, but have been forced to give up, at least temporarily, their positions along the railroad line north of Fokshani.

Germans Capture 6,700.

A Russo-Rumanian retirement to the village of Maraschti and Furtzen, on the Sereth river, is reported by Petrograd. In counter attacks preceding their retreat the Russians and Rumanians took 1,200 German prisoners. Berlin says that von Mackensen's troops withstood strong attacks and captured more than 6,700 prisoners as well as eighteen cannon and sixty-one machine guns.

Around Ocna, northwest of Fokshani and near the Transylvania line with the Teutons forcing a Russo-Rumanian move to the Teuton offensive, the Russians have assumed the initiative in an attack at the confluence of the Buzu and Sereth rivers, southeast of Fokshani and in the region of Galatz. Part of the Teuton positions were captured by the Russians, who also took some prisoners, four cannon and eight machine guns.

Elsewhere on the eastern front in northern Rumania, in Bukovina and on the Russo-Galacian frontier there has been no marked activity.

Weather Bad in Flanders.

The weather was wet and stormy in Flanders Saturday night and early Sunday, and there was little infantry activity, but the artillery firing continues to be intense. In an isolated section north of Lens the British gained possession of a German crater.

During Saturday night and Sunday morning the French recaptured all the remaining trench elements taken by the Germans Wednesday. A German attack south of Ailles on the Aisne front was repulsed by General Petain's men. Berlin reports the repulse of French attacks in the region of Cerny, on the same front.

German airplanes on Sunday raided the south coast of England. Bombs were dropped at points in Essex and Kent, some distance from London. Twenty-three persons were killed, including nine women and six children, and nearly three score were injured. British aircraft drove the Germans off and pursued them out to sea.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, about 160 miles within the German lines at Verdun, has been bombed by French aviators in reprisal for German raids against Nancy and the region north of Paris.

A REAL HONEYMOON.

Berlin, (via London), Aug. 13.—The municipal food bureau of Strassburg announces that newly married couples will be entitled to draw double the amount of food indicated in their food cards. This privilege is accorded them for a period of six weeks.